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AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1781.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

Wednesday evening arrived the brig Induſtry, Captain Moore, in eleven weeks, from Liverpool. By her we have the following advices.

LONDON, November 2.

THIS day his Majeſty came down to the Houſe at two o'clock, and having, in the uſual ſtate, aſcended the throne, the Commons, on receiving his Majeſty's orders, attended below the bar, when Mr. Cornewall, their new elected Speaker, thus addreſſed his Majeſty:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your dutiful Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, having, purſuant to your Majeſty's directions, and their ancient right, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, I am ſorry to be obliged to acquaint your Majeſty, that their choice is fallen upon me, who, conſcious of my own inability to diſcharge ſo weighty and important a truſt, moſt humbly intreat your Majeſty to give them an opportunity of re conſidering their determination, and ſend them back to a new and more worthy election.

The Lord Chancellor, after receiving his Majeſty's inſtructions, then replied,

Mr. Cornewall,

However diffident you may be of your own qualifications, his Majeſty is ſo well convinced of your talents, abilities, diligence, and ſufficiency, in the high and important ſituation to which you have been ſo deſervedly elected, that his Majeſty cannot decline giving the fulleſt approbation to the choice which his Commons have made in your election; and therefore I am commanded by his Majeſty to declare, that it is with great pleaſure that he allows and confirms you as their Speaker.

This ceremony being ended, his Majeſty, from the Throne, addreſſed both Houſes of Parliament in the following words:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with more than ordinary ſatisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, at a time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the moſt certain information of the diſpoſition and the wiſhes of my people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmoſt attention and regard.

The preſent arduous ſituation of public affairs is well known; the whole force and faculties of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the utmoſt, to ſupport the rebellion in my colonies in North-America, and without the leaſt provocation or cauſe of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undiſguiſed object of this confederacy manifeſtly is to gratify boundleſs ambition, by deſtroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

By the force which the laſt Parliament put into my hands, and by the bleſſing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withſtand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to fruſtrate the great expectations they had formed; and the ſignal ſucceſſes which have attended the progreſs of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, gained with ſo much honour to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equalled their higheſt character in any æra, will, I truſt, have important conſequences in bringing the war to a happy concluſion. It is my moſt earneſt deſire to ſee this great end accompliſhed; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only ſecure ſafe and honorable terms of peace, by ſuch powerful and reſpectable preparations, as ſhall convince our enemies, that we will not ſubmit to receive the law from any powers whatſoever; and that we are united in a firm reſolution to decline no difficulty or hazard, in the defence of our country, and for the preſervation of our eſſential intereſts.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. I ſee and feel with great anxiety and concern, that the various ſervices of the war, muſt unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences, but I deſire you to grant me ſuch ſupplies only, as your own ſecurity and laſting welfare, and the exigency of affairs will be found to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I repoſe an entire confidence in the zeal and affection of this Parliament, conſcious, that during the whole courſe of my reign, it hath been the conſtant object of my care, and the wiſh of my heart, to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of all my ſubjects, and to preſerve inviolate our excellent conſtitution, in Church and State.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

This Morning arrived here Major GILES, *Aide-Camp to General* MORGAN, *with Diſpatches to Congreſs, containing the following* GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Camp, South-Carolina, on Pee-Dee,
January 24, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to incloſe, for the information of Congreſs, the copy of my letter to his Excellency General Waſhington, with the incloſures, announcing the defeat of a detachment of the Britiſh army, under Lieut. Col. Tarleton. The action was important, and reflects the higheſt honour on General Morgan, and the troops under his command.

"Major Edward Giles will deliver theſe diſpatches, and have the honour to give Congreſs ſuch further information as they may requeſt.

"The Deputy Commiſſary-General of Priſoners will, as ſoon as poſſible, tranſmit a particular return of the priſoners taken on the 17th, by which conveyance I will forward the ſtandards, to be laid at the feet of Congreſs.

"I have the honour to be, with ſentiments of the greateſt eſteem and reſpect,

Your Excellency's
Moſt obedient humble Servant,
NATHANIEL GREENE."

His Excellency
The Preſident of Congreſs.

General MORGAN's Letter to General GREENE.

Camp, near Cain-Creek, January 19, 1781.

Dear Sir,

"THE troops I have the honour to command have gained a compleat victory over a detachment from the Britiſh army, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Tarleton. The action happened on the 17th inſtant, about ſunriſe, at a place called the Cowpens, near Pacolet River.

"On the 14th, having received intelligence that the Britiſh army were in motion, and that their movements clearly indicated their intention of diſlodging me, I abandoned my encampment at Grendales Ford, and on the 16th, in the evening, took poſſeſſion of a poſt about ſeven miles from the Chrokee Ford, on Broad River. My former poſition ſubjected me at once to the operations of Lord Cornwallis and Col. Tarleton, and in caſe of a defeat my retreat might eaſily have been cut off. My ſituation at the Cowpens enabled me to improve any advantages that I might gain, and to provide better for my ſecurity, ſhould I be unfortunate. Theſe reaſons induced me to take this poſt, notwithſtanding it had the appearance of a retreat.

On the evening of the 16th the enemy occupied the ground we had removed from in the morning. An hour before daylight one of my ſcouts informed me that they had advanced within five miles of our camp. On this information the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made, and, from the alacrity of the troops, we were ſoon prepared to receive them. The light infantry, commanded by Lieut Col Howard, and the Virginia militia under Major Triplett, were formed on a riſing ground; the third regiment of dragoons, conſiſting of about 80 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Waſhington, were ſo poſted in their rear, as not to be injured by the enemy's fire, and yet to be able to charge them, ſhould an occaſion offer; the volunteers from North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, under the command of Colonel Pickens, were poſted to guard the flanks; Major M'Dowal, of the North-Carolina volunteers was poſted on the right flank, in front of the line 150 yards; Major Cunningham, of the Georgia volunteers, on the left, at the ſame diſtance in front; Colonels Brannons and Thomas, of the South-Carolina volunteers, on the right of Major M'Dowal; and Colonels Hayes and M'Call, of the ſame corps, on the left of Major Cunningham; Captains Tate and Buchannan, with the Auguſta rifleman, were to ſupport the right of the line.

"The enemy drew up in one line, 400 yards in front of our advanced corps. The firſt battalion of the 71ſt regiment was oppoſed to our right, the 7th to our left, the Legion Infantry to our centre, and two companies of light troops of 100 each on our flanks. In their front they moved two pieces of artillery, and Lieut. Col. Tarleton, with 280 cavalry, was poſted in the rear of his line. The diſpoſition being thus made, ſmall parties of riflemen were detached to ſkirmiſh with the enemy, on which their whole line advanced with the greateſt impetuoſity, ſhouting as they advanced. Majors M'Dowal and Cunningham gave them a heavy and galling fire, and retreated to the regiments intended for their ſupport; the whole of Col. Pickens's command then kept up a fire by regiments, retreating agreeable to orders. When the enemy advanced to our line, they received a well directed and inceſſant fire, but their numbers being ſuperior to ours, they gained our flanks, which obliged us to change our poſition. We retired in good order about fifty paces, formed, advanced on the enemy, and gave them a briſk fire, which threw them into diſorder. Lieutenant Colonel Howard obſerving this, gave orders for the line to charge bayonets, which was done with ſuch addreſs that the enemy fled with the utmoſt precipitation. Lieut. Colonel Waſhington diſcovering that the cavalry were cutting down our riflemen on the left, charged them with ſuch firmneſs as obliged them to retire in confuſion. The enemy were entirely routed, and the purſuit continued upwards of 20 miles. Our loſs was inconſiderable, not having more than 12 killed and 60 wounded. The enemy's loſs was 10 commiſſioned officers, and upwards of 100 rank and file killed, 200 wounded, 29 commiſſioned officers, and above 500 privates, priſoners, which fell into our hands, with two pieces of artillery, two ſtandards, eight hundred muſkets, one travelling forge, thirty five baggage waggons, ſeventy Negroes, and upwards of one hundred dragoon horſes, with all their muſic. They deſtroyed moſt of their baggage, which was immenſe.

"Although our ſucceſs was compleat, we fought only eight hundred men, and were oppoſed by upwards of one thouſand of choſen Britiſh troops.

"Such was the inferiority of our numbers, that our ſucceſs muſt be attributed, under God, to the juſtice of our cauſe, and the bravery of our troops. My wiſhes would induce me to mention the name of every private centinel in the corps. In juſtice to the bravery and good conduct of the officers, I have taken the liberty to incloſe you a liſt of their names, from a conviction that you will be pleaſed to introduce ſuch characters to the world.

"Major Giles, my Aid de Camp, and Captain Brooks, acting as my Brigade-Major, deſerve and have my thanks, for their aſſiſtance and behaviour on this occaſion. The Baron de Glabuck, who accompanies Major Giles with theſe diſpatches, ſerved with me as a volunteer, and behaved in ſuch a manner as to merit your attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
DAN. MORGAN."

A LIST of the COMMISSIONED OFFICERS *in the Action of the 17th of January, 1781.*

Of the Light-Infantry.

John Howard, Lieut. Col. Com.
Benjamin Brookes, Capt. and Major of Brigade.

Captains,	Robert Sherkwood,	Delaware.
	Anderſon,	Maryland.
	Dobſon,	Ditto.
Lieutenants,	Ewing,	Ditto.
	Watkins,	Ditto.
	Hanſon,	Ditto.
	Barnes,	Virginia.
	Miller,	Ditto.
Enſigns,	King,	Ditto.
	Dyer,	Maryland.
	Smith,	Ditto.

Of the Third Battalion of Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Waſhington,	Virginia.
Major Richard Call,	Ditto.
Capt. Barrett,	Ditto.
Lieut. Bell, - -	Ditto.
Cornet Simmons,	South-Carolina.

Of the Maryland State Battalion.

Edward Giles, Major, and Acting Aid de Camp.

Of the Virginia Militia.

Major Triplett,

Captains,	Buchanan,
	Tate,
	Gilmore,
Enſigns,	Combs,
	M'Corkill,
	Wilſon.

The Baron de Glabuck ſerved as a volunteer in Gen. Morgan's family; and Mr. Andrews with Col. Waſhington's battalion.

Col. Pickins, and all the officers in his corps, behaved well; but from their having ſo lately joined the detachment, it has been impoſſible to collect all their names and ranks; ſo that the General does not particularize any, leſt it ſhould be doing injuſtice to others.

By Order of Brigadier-General MORGAN,
EDWARD GILES, Aid-de-Camp.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
C. THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS, *January 23, 1781.*

AFTER ORDERS.

"THE General is happy to congratulate the army on the glorious victory obtained by Brigadier General Morgan, commanding the light troops and militia (on the 17th inſtant, near the Cowpens) over a ſuperior body of Britiſh troops, commanded by Colonel Tarleton; wherein the enemy loſt upwards of one hundred killed in the field, between two and three hundred wounded, and above five hundred Britiſh officers and privates taken priſoners, with two braſs field pieces, eight hundred ſtand of arms, two ſtand of colours, thirty five waggons, and all their baggage, with the loſs only of ten men killed and fifty-five wounded.

"In conſequence whereof the General is pleaſed to order a General *Feu de Joy*, which the Deputy Adjutant-General will direct to be performed to morrow, at one o'clock, as an acknowledgment of the great ſenſe he has of the military abilities of Brigadier General Morgan, the ſoldierly and intrepid conduct of his officers, the diſciplined bravery of the light troops, and the ſpirited exertions of the victorious militia under his command."

WANTED, in a ſmall Family,

A Woman who underſtands COOKING; alſo a CHILD's MAID. Perſons, properly recommended, may hear of a Place where good Wages will be given, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN,

The following ESSAY, *though not quite an original, ſeems at this time well worthy the attention of all. Thoſe who love their country, and ſerve it, will find ſomething to animate them; and thoſe of a contrary ſpirit, ſomething to ſhame them. The times call for both.* CATO.

Whene'er our country calls,
Friends, ſons and ſires ſhould yield their treaſures up,
Nor own a ſenſe beyond the public ſafety.

GUSTAVUS VASA.

THE love of our country is an inflexible determination of mind to promote, by all juſtifiable methods, the happineſs of that ſociety of which we are members; to attend to it with a warm and active zeal; to neglect no opportunity by which we may, without violating the great law of univerſal benevolence, advance her honour and intereſt; and generouſly to ſacrifice to this governing principle all inferior regards and leſs extenſive claims, of what nature ſoever. This is that elevated paſſion, of all others the moſt neceſſary, as well as moſt becoming to mankind; and yet, if we believe the common complaints, of all others the leaſt viſible in the world. It lives, we are told, rather in deſcription than reality, and is now repreſented as an antiquated and forgotten virtue. Wretched picture of the human race! If this be a juſt repreſentation, we are degenerate indeed, inſenſible to all ſocial duties, counteracting the common bond of alliance with our ſpecies, and checking the ſource of our moſt refined ſatisfaction.

There is in the ſouls of men a certain attractive power, which leads them inſenſibly to aſſociate, and to concert the plan of their common happineſs. If any thing be natural to us, it muſt be that paſſion which conduces to the preſervation of the ſpecies. But nothing contributes ſo manifeſtly to that end as this combining principle of fellowſhip, which muſt therefore be as certainly derived from nature as the love we bear our offſpring, or that which we have for each other. The public is, as it were, one great family: We are all children of one common mother, *our country*. It is then from the very frame of man that a ſenſe of national brotherhood ariſes, and a public is recognized by the ſuffrage of unerring nature. Whenever this uniting principle is obſtructed in its operations by the unequal indulgence of private affection, the balance of the paſſions is deſtroyed, and the kind intention of the Creator no leſs imprudently than impiouſly perverted.

I might here enlarge upon the mutual delights given and received in the ſocial entertainments and converſation of a people connected together with the ſame language, cuſtoms and inſtitutions, and from thence ſhew the reaſonableneſs of an affectionate attachment to the community; but I chuſe to point out the obligations to this aſſociating virtue, as they ariſe from higher and more intereſting principles. The miſeries of the ſtate of nature are ſo evident, that there is no occaſion to diſplay them. Every man is ſenſible that violence, rapine and ſlaughter muſt be continually practiſed, where no reſtraints are provided to curb the inordinancy of ſelf-affection. To ſociety we owe our ſecurity from theſe miſeries, and to a well ordered government we ſtand indebted for our protection againſt thoſe, who would encroach upon the equal ſhare of liberty which belongs to all, or would moleſt individuals in the poſſeſſion of what is fairly appropriated. And what an unſpeakable ſatisfaction is it to be *free*, and to be able to call any thing *one's own*. Freedom and ſecurity diffuſe chearfulneſs over the moſt uncomfortable regions, and give a value to the moſt contemptible poſſeſſions; even a morſel of bread in the moſt frozen climates would be more worth contending for, if liberty crowned the meal, than the nobleſt poſſeſſions and greateſt affluence under the mildeſt ſkies, if held at the mercileſs will of a civil or religious tyrant. As ſuch a happineſs is only to be eſtabliſhed by the love of ſociety, and as all the bleſſings which we enjoy ſpring from this ſource, gratitude calls upon us to cultivate a principle to which we owe ſuch tranſcendent obligations.

But the obligation riſes upon us, when we conſider that from Society is derived a ſett of amiable duties, unknown to man in a detached unconnected ſtate. It is from this fountain that hoſpitality, gratitude and generoſity flow, with all the pleaſing charities which adorn human nature. For where have theſe virtues their theatre? where is their ſcene of action, or how can they exert themſelves, but in ſociety? It is there alone we have opportunities of diſplaying the moral charms, and exhibiting the glorious manifeſtation of good-will to mankind. On this account, therefore, ſociety has a high demand for our affectionate regard.

To be unmindful of the public is not only an argument of an ungrateful, but a proof of a diſhoneſt temper of mind. He who injures particulars is indeed an offender, but he who withholds from the public the ſervice and affection to which it is intitled is a criminal of a far higher degree; as he, by ſuch behaviour, robs a whole body of people, and deprives the community of her juſt demand. If one man has a good underſtanding, and does not exert it for the general advantage by his advice and council; if another has riches, and will not aſſiſt with his liberality; if a poor man has ſtrength, and will not aid with his labour; if, in ſhort, any man be wanting in purſuing the benevolent principle, by exerting his talents to their proper ends, he deſerves to be treated as a common ſpoiler, as he takes what does not properly belong to him—the title of each man's ſhare of the benefits of ſociety, ariſing only from that proportion to which he has himſelf contributed.

Public good is, as it were, a common bank, in which every individual has his ſhare, and conſequently whatever damage that ſuſtains, the individuals unavoidably partake of the calamity.

If liberty be deſtroyed, no individual can eſcape the chains. If the credit of the aſſociated body ſinks, his fortune ſinks with it. If the ſons of violence or fraud prevail and plunder the public ſtock, his part cannot be reſcued from the ſpoil.—If, then, we have a true affection for ourſelves, if we would reap the fruits of our induſtry, and enjoy our property in ſecurity, we muſt ſtand firm to the cauſe of public virtue; otherwiſe we had better return to the raw herbage for our food, and to the inclemencies of the open ſky for our covering—go back to uncultivated nature, where our wants would be fewer, and our appetites leſs. Such a ſituation, with all its inconveniences, is preferable to a barbarous government, and far more deſirable than the lot of ſlaves.

We ſee then how cloſely the Supreme Being has connected our intereſt with our duty, and made it each man's happineſs to contribute to the welfare of his fellow-citizens.

But ſtill the more noble motive to a generous ſoul is, that which ſprings from the deſire of diffuſing the joys of life to all around him. There is nothing he thinks ſo eſtimable, as to be the inſtrument of doing good; and the farther it is extended, the greater is his delight and the more glorious is his character.

Benignity to friends and relations is but a narrow ſpirited quality, compared with *this*, and perhaps as frequently the effect of caprice or pride, as of a benevolent temper; but when our flow of good-will ſpreads itſelf to all the ſociety, and in them to diſtant poſterity, when charity riſes into public ſpirit, and partial affection is extended into general benevolence, then it is that man ſhines in the higheſt luſtre, and is the trueſt image of his divine Creator.

I alſo will give my opinion.
Oh that they were wiſe! that they underſtood this!

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been the cuſtom with a number of anonymous writers, for a conſiderable time paſt, to hold up to public view the dark ſide of American affairs; ſome complaining of depreciation, others cenſuring public meaſures, others exclaiming againſt ſpeculators, more properly called knaves or ſharpers; and mutually aſcribing to one or other of theſe, or ſuch like, the difficulties we experience, and the prolonging of the war; while the principal ſource of the greateſt part of our diſtreſs ſeems to paſs almoſt wholly unnoticed. To bring this therefore into view, and point out a remedy for the evil, the following hints are ſubmitted to public conſideration.

In the beginning of the preſent conteſt, the Britiſh Miniſtry were well convinced from paſt experience, that the non-conſumption and non-importation agreements, if firmly adhered to, would overthrow their ſchemes; and that all the circulating ſpecie in the kingdom would go but a very ſhort way towards ſupporting a war in America. They therefore took meaſures to guard againſt ſuch conſequences, by agreeing to give a certain premium per cent. to the merchants for diſcounting their Agents bills in America, and paying their troops there; in conſequence whereof, the merchants ſhipped great quantities of goods to Halifax, Canada, New-York, the Weſt-Indies, &c. in hopes (as it was expreſſed in the Britiſh news-papers) that ſome part of them would find their way into the revolted colonies, as they termed them, and that ſome others might be taken with the bait, to favour the trade, and collect for them what ſilver and gold their neceſſities might require; and the event has ſhown they were not miſtaken; for, though the ſupplies are annually voted and collected, yet the money is never ſent abroad, or at moſt a very ſmall part of it, otherwiſe, in the ſpace of three years, a general bankruptcy muſt have enſued (as the whole of their circulating ſpecie does not amount to more than fourteen or fifteen millions) and their bank notes, in ſuch caſe, muſt have been before now of much leſs value than continental currency. Their Agents however, in America, have prevented this evil, and collected for them ſufficient to pay their troops, and a ſurplus to raiſe new levies. Their next ſtep was to procure underwriters at ten per cent. This was done to encourage the trade, and to perſwade the people that the riſque was but ſmall, and thereby ſilence ſuch as were oppoſed to their meaſures. Theſe are facts, which it were eaſy to eſtabliſh by ſufficient documents, but that it is juſtly preſumed this will not be denied. Some of the States have been well informed of the dangerous tendency of this accurſed trade; but whether a regard to the public good will ſo far prevail as to remedy the evil is the queſtion; for it certainly cannot be found policy to permit any in the States to carry on ſuch a trade with the enemies or their Agents, as enables them to pay their troops in ſolid ſpecie from among ourſelves, whilſt our own are paid with depreciated paper. This is one great ſource, if not the principal, of the depreciation of our currency, and of that ſpirit of ſpeculation, or rather of ſharping and knavery, that prevails in purchaſing gold and ſilver for the uſe of the enemy; and in ſhort, is the true cauſe or ſource of almoſt all the innocent blood that has been ſhed in the preſent conteſt; for it makes but little odds to Britain whether the gold and ſilver be ſent to her by the way of Statia, New-York, or whatever other channel. A regard therefore to the public good certainly requires, that no perſons be ſuffered to import Britiſh property into the States from any quarter; as theſe adventurers, however inadvertently drawn into the practice, if the matter be properly attended to, are truly to be conſidered as Britiſh Factors, to collect money for them to pay their troops. It were certainly much better to allow Britain to eſtabliſh Factors for herſelf in each of the States, and have a direct importation from thence hither; as in that caſe we ſhould loſe leſs of our ſpecie for the ſame quantity of goods,—and beſides, the more goods that are thus imported, the currency is in proportion depreciated, and at the ſame time the price of the goods is enhanced, as ſpecie muſt be had at any rate to make remittances; by which means the quantity being leſſened here, makes the remainder more precious, and requires the greater quantity of currency to purchaſe the next remittance; and the ſum ſent abroad, increaſing the quantity there, proportionally leſſens its value, and requires conſequently a greater quantity to make the ſubſequent purchaſe of goods; the increaſed demands for them alſo advance the price.

To ſet this matter in a clear point of light, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that a thouſand Johannes's were lately ſent, as I have been credibly informed, in one veſſel to the Weſt-Indies for dry goods. How much of our ſpecie then may we not ſuppoſe to have been carried away, even in the ſpace of one year, by the many veſſels from the different States, in the ſeveral voyages they make in that time? and a great part of this, if not the greateſt for Britiſh goods, as manifeſtly appears from the great plenty of them you have among you; for what ſhop or ſtore can you enter where the mark of the beaſt may not be found? Thus ſupporting our enemies to proſecute the war, deſolate the country, and murder your brethren, you yourſelves are acceſſaries to the fact, and partakers of the guilt, by thus aiding and abetting their cauſe. It is worth while here alſo to obſerve, that a certain Goldſmith, as I am informed, lately remarked, that he had, in the ſpace of one year only, reduced upwards of ten thouſand Johannes's to the Euſtatia ſtandard. (which by the bye has this farther evil in it, of excommunicating your hard money, never to return to paſs current among you again, becauſe deficient in weight.) And how many Goldſmiths may we not reaſonably ſuppoſe to have been employed in the ſame buſineſs throughout the States? and what a prodigious quantity thus ſent off! To this add the quantities of goods thus purchaſed from the enemy by them again ungenerouſly captured; (as the Devil generally rewards his ſervants) and the ſame property ſold a ſecond time to the States, and your gold and ſilver to go to pay for it firſt and laſt, a double aid to Britain, and a double loſs to you. Having thus ſeen how we ſupply the enemy with our ſpecie to enable them to prolong the war, let us next ſee how matters ſtand with our currency. The third of laſt November, I am told, a lot of goods valued at Four Pounds Ten Shillings was ſold at public vendue for One Thouſand Pounds; another of Twelve Pounds value, for Four Thouſand Four Hundred Pounds, and another of Fourteen Pounds value, for Six Thouſand Pounds, amounting to little leſs than Forty Thouſand per cent. advance. And whatever may be ſaid of the ſuperabundance of currency, yet it muſt be granted, that this vaſt diſproportion is in a great meaſure owing to thoſe American Britiſh Factors having ſent off ſuch an immenſe quantity of ſpecie to ſupport the enemy, and thereby rendering it more difficult to make the next hard money purchaſe for their ſupply.—I know it has often been ſaid by the enemies of the States, that Britain can do very well without the American trade. To theſe it may be ſufficient to reply, that Pitt, the great Commoner (afterwards Earl of Chatham) whoſe knowledge of the reſources of Britain cannot be diſputed, aſſerted in Parliament, that "the American trade alone carried the arms of Britain through the laſt war triumphant in every part of the globe;" and it may with equal truth be ſaid now, that the ſame trade, circumſcribed as it is, has hitherto ſupported the Britiſh arms, and their ſavage allies in America. This I apprehend as evident as any propoſition in Euclid; and equally capable of demonſtration, as far as the nature of the caſe will admit. How ſhocking the thought! how mortifying the reflection! that we ourſelves ſhould be imbruing our hands in our own blood; and what ſtill adds to the diſtreſſing idea is, that thoſe very perſons, who are now moſt active in thus ſupporting the enemy in the ſhedding of ſo much innocent blood, will, in all probability (as wealth generally begets power, *but will not avail in the day of wrath*) become in a ſhort time poſſeſſed of the reins of government, and direct, or rather pervert the Councils of the United States, and enſnare you back into the hand of your enemy; whilſt the friend to his country, who has virtuouſly eſpouſed its cauſe, and ſacrificed his *all* in the conteſt, may ſee himſelf ſink into ſilent neglect and contempt, and his lands poſſeſſed either by the diſaffected who withhold their aid, and lay by for future advantages, or by thoſe very American Britiſh Factors who ſupported the enemy's bayonets and the ſcalping knife of the ſavage. It is now in your power to prevent this, but if the opportunity be let paſs, and you continue to indulge your preſent infatuated meaſures, you may live perhaps to ſee your own political funeral, and bear the inſults of thoſe who have been diſaffected to your cauſe, and who have aided the enemy, as the reward of your adherence to the ſtandard of virtue, which, by the bye, will be but a juſt puniſhment, as the means are not uſed to prevent it. I have now held up to your view, my fellow citizens, wherein I am perſwaded the great reſource and ſtrength of the enemy conſiſts; and the means whereby they are enabled to perſiſt in their accurſed meaſures, and prolong the war. In my next I propoſe to point out the remedy, which, under the bleſſing of God, may weaken their efforts, and reduce them to reaſonable terms of peace. In which, if I obtain nothing farther, I ſhall at leaſt have the ſatisfaction that I have herein done my duty as a fellow citizen, and diſcharged my conſcience in warning you of your danger.

So they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of ſilver.

A. ⊙ N.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 30.

Yeſterday week, four ſhips from the Britiſh fleet in Gardiner's-Bay came to ſail, and went as far eaſtward as Narraganſet-Bay (it is ſuppoſed their views were to fall in with three of the French fleet who that morning ſailed from Rhode-Iſland, but returned into port again the ſame day) at night there came on a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. attended with a very thick ſnow, which ſcattered the above Britiſh ſhips; one of them (ſaid to be of 74 guns) the ſame night was drove on Shagwaggonock Reef, about three or four leagues to the eaſtward of Gardiner's-Iſland, where ſhe is entirely loſt, and it is ſaid that all her crew periſhed; a ſecond (ſaid to be of 64 guns) rode out the gale a few miles S. E. of the Gull-iſlands, but loſt all her maſts and bowſprit, and threw over her upper tier of guns; ſhe was towed into Gardiner's-Bay on Wedneſday; a third rode out the gale near the ſame place, but it is ſaid ſprung her maſts and threw part of her guns over: The fourth came to near Watch-Point, but parted her cable in the night, and has not ſince been heard of. About 70 fathom of her cable has been ſince taken up by ſome people from Stonington.

BALTIMORE, *February* 6.

Extract of a letter from Frederickſburg, February 1.

"I have this moment ſeen a letter from Hampton, dated the 28th of January, to a correſpondent in Frederickſburg, adviſing, that on the 22d, ſeven of the enemy's veſſels were forced on ſhore in Hampton Road, by a ſevere gale of wind in the night, three of them ſquare rigged veſſels. Alſo, that a packet arrived there from New-York, to order all the ſhipping and troops that are in Cheſapeak-Bay, to repair immediately to New-York; and I really believe, from concurrent circumſtances, that this may be relied on."

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Virginia, we are informed that the Cherokees, having taken up the hatchet, were proceeding to the frontiers of Virginia and North-Carolina; that Col. Campbell, with the Waſhington County militia, and about 500 North-Carolina militia, had marched up to the Indian ſettlements, killed 30 Indians, took about 30 priſoners, and deſtroyed 23 of their towns, together with their corn, &c. This account was from an officer on the expedition to the Governor of Virginia, which arrived juſt before the gentleman came away.

Extract of a letter from Major General GREENE *to the President of* CONGRESS, *dated Camp, South-Carolina, on the Pee-Dee, at Kerſhaw's, January* 9, 1781.

SIR,

GENERAL DU PORTAIL, by paſſing through this camp, gives me an opportunity of encloſing your Excellency an extract of a letter from General Morgan."

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General MORGAN, *dated Camp, on Pacolet-Creek, December* 31, 1780.

"AFTER an unintereſting march I arrived at this place the 25th of December. On the 27th I received intelligence, that a body of Georgia tories, about 250 in number, had advanced as far as *Fair-Foreſt*, and were inſulting and plundering the good people in that neighbourhood. On the 29th I diſpatched Lieut. Col. Waſhington, with his own regiment, and 200 militia horſe, who had juſt joined me, to attack them. Before the Colonel could overtake them, they had retreated upwards of 20 miles. He came up with them next day, about twelve o'clock, A. M. at Hammond's ſtore-houſe, about 40 miles from our camp. They were alarmed and flew to their horſes. Lieut. Col. Waſhington extended his mounted riflemen in the wings, and charged in front with his own regiment. They fled with the greateſt precipitation, without making any reſiſtance; 150 were killed and wounded, and about 40 taken priſoners. What makes this ſucceſs the more valuable, it was obtained without the loſs of a man. This intelligence I have juſt received by the Baron Glaubier, who ſerved on the expedition as a volunteer. To guard againſt any misfortune, I have detached 200 men to cover the retreat of the fortunate party. When I obtain a more particular account, ſhall tranſmit it to Head-Quarters, and recommend to your particular attention thoſe men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion.

I have the honour to be, Dear General,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
DAN. MORGAN."

The Hon. Major General GREENE.

Dear Sir, Camp on Pacolet, January 4, 1784.

"The account in my laſt, reſpecting Lieutenant-Colonel Waſhington's ſucceſs at Hammond's ſtores, is as authentic as any I have been able to collect. It was followed by ſome ſmall advantages. General Cunningham, on hearing of Waters's defeat, prepared to evacuate Fort-Williams, and had juſt marched out with the laſt of the garriſon, as a Party of about 40 militia horſemen under Colonel Hays, and 10 dragoons under Mr. Simmons, arrived, with an intention of demanding a ſurrender. The enemy's force was ſo ſuperior to theirs, that they could effect nothing more than the demolition of the fort. I am,

Dear Sir, *Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,*
General GREENE. DAN. MORGAN."

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
C. THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Southern Army, dated Camp, Kerſhaw's Ferry, on the Pee-Dee, in the State of South-Carolina, January 24, 1781.

"It is with pleaſure I congratulate you on a compleat victory obtained by General Morgan, with the militia and a detachment from this army, over Col. Tarleton, at the Cow-pens, on the Broad-River, the 17th inſtant.

"With 1150 men, the flower of Cornwallis's army, choſen for the expreſs purpoſe, this enterprizing, tho' inhuman, young officer advanced to the attack about ſunriſe. General Morgan was apprized of his approach, and had time to form his troops in a manner which would have done honour to the moſt experienced General. His whole force, including the Georgia, South and North-Carolina militia, amounted to but 800 men. The conflict was ſevere, and our troops at firſt were yielding to the impreſſion. A critical manœuvre was performed in the height of action. The continental infantry were obliged to change their front, to prevent their being flanked by the enemy; it was done with coolneſs and activity, and terminated the fate of the day. When formed, a cloſe and well-directed fire was given, which threw the enemy into confuſion. Embracing the fortunate moment, a general charge was directed, a total route enſued, and no oppoſition was made afterwards. About 800, including the wounded, with 29 commiſſioned officers, were taken priſoners, and near 150 left dead on the field;—two field pieces, the ſame which General Morgan took in 1777 upon Brehmen's Heights, two ſtand of colours, 35 baggage-waggons, and 800 ſtands of excellent arms, together with all their muſic, were among the trophies of victory; and, what adds to its importance, it was obtained with the loſs of but 10 killed and 53 wounded on our part.

"This is but the prelude to the æra of 1781, the cloſe of which, I hope, will prove memorable in the annals of hiſtory, as the happy period of Peace, Liberty and Independence to America."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated January 5.

"The Britiſh fleet and army lately made an attack upon St. Vincents, and were repulſed with conſiderble loſs. Admiral Rodney made the beſt of his way to St. Lucia, where he now remains in a diſagreeable ſituation."

Yeſterday's poſt brought the following authentic intelligence from Rhode-Iſland to one of the Delegates in Congreſs for that State, viz. That in the ſtorm on the 22d of January the Culloden, of 74 guns, was entirely loſt four miles weſt of Montack-Point, and her whole crew periſhed except ſeventeen: That two ſixty fours rode out the gale off Gull-Iſland, but had loſt their maſts, bowſprits, and threw their guns overboard: That the London, of 90 guns, drifted from her anchors under Watch-hill, with the loſs of her maſts, &c. and had not been heard of the firſt inſtant; and that ſeventy fathom of her cable had been taken up and carried into Connecticut.

Thurſday laſt came into port the prize brigantine Chance, late commanded by Alexander Wiley. She was taken on her intended voyage from Liſbon to Charleſtown, by the privateer brigantine Ariel, Captain Lawler. Her cargo conſiſts of 150 pipes wine, 90 boxes lemmons, raiſins, figs, &c. &c.

Sunday morning arrived here the brigantine Virginia, Captain Mitchell, in 40 days from Cadiz. By this veſſel we learn, that the ſiege of Gibraltar is ſtill continued with the greateſt ſpirit; that a Spaniſh fleet lay in Cadiz bay at ſingle anchor, ready to co-operate with the other forces on any emergency; and that another fleet was cruiſing off Gibraltar, to intercept any ſupplies deſtined for the relief of that port; that all aſſiſtance from the Moors, on the coaſt of Barbary, to our enemies, in the way of proviſions, &c. had been denied them, and the moſt favourable countenance ſhewn to the beſiegers, who, it was thought, muſt ſucceed, e'er long, in their arduous undertaking.

On Monday, the 5th inſtant, died, greatly and deſervedly regretted, Mrs. ANN WILLING, wife of Thomas Willing, Eſq; and her remains were on Thurſday interred in Chriſt-Church burying-ground, with the tribute of many a tear to her memory.

With every virtue that can adorn the female character, ſhe poſſeſſed the moſt amiable and endearing manners. It is not the FRAIL MEMORIAL, inſcribed on the FUGITIVE PAGE, that can do her juſtice; a more DURABLE MONUMENT of her virtue and her worth is erected in the hearts of her ſurviving friends, ſtamped in ſuch STRONG CHARACTERS, that nothing but the PASSING HAND of death can ever EFFACE THEM.

*** *For want of room, we are obliged to omit the Pieces ſigned* Z. *and* A PENNSYLVANIAN, *this week.*

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, New-Windſor, January 30, 1781.

THE General returns his thanks to Major-General Howe, for the judicious methods he purſued, and to the officers and men under his command, for the good conduct and alacrity with which they executed his orders, for ſuppreſſing the late mutiny in a part of the Jerſey line. It gives him inexpreſſible pain to have been obliged to employ their arms upon ſuch an occaſion, and convinced they themſelves felt all the reluctance which former affection to fellow-ſoldiers could inſpire, he conſiders the patience with which they endured the fatigue of the march through rough and mountainous roads, rendered almoſt impaſſable by the depth of the ſnow, and the cheerfulneſs with which they performed every part of the duty, as the ſtrongeſt proof of their fidelity, attachment to the ſervice, ſenſe of ſubordination, and abhorrence of the principles which actuated the mutineers in ſo daring and attrocious a departure from what they owed to their country, to their officers, to their oaths, and to themſelves.

"The General is deeply ſenſible of the ſufferings of the army, he leaves no expedient unuſed to relieve them, and he is perſuaded that Congreſs and the ſeveral States are doing every thing in their power for the ſame purpoſe; but while we look to the public for the fulfilment of its engagements, we ſhould do it with proper allowance for the embarraſſment of public affairs: We began a conteſt for liberty and independence, ill provided for with the means of war, relying on our patriotiſm to ſupply deficiences; we expected to encounter many wants and neceſſities, and we ſhould neither ſhrink from them when they happen, nor fly in the face of law and government to procure redreſs. There is no doubt the public will, in the event, do ample juſtice to the men fighting and ſuffering in their defence; but it is our duty to bear preſent evils with fortitude, looking forward to the period when our country will have more in its power to reward our ſervices. Hiſtory is full of examples of armies ſuffering with patience the extremities of diſtreſs, which exceed thoſe we have experienced, and thoſe in the cauſe of ambition and conqueſt, not in that of the rights of humanity, of their country, of their families, and of themſelves: Shall we, who aſpire to the diſtinction of a patriot army, who are contending for every thing precious in ſociety, againſt every thing hateful and degrading in ſlavery—ſhall we, who call ourſelves citizens—diſcover leſs conſtancy and military virtue, than the mercenary inſtruments of ambition? Thoſe who, in the preſent inſtance, have ſtained the honour of the American ſoldiery, and ſullied the reputation of patient virtue, for which they have been ſo eminent, can only attone for their attrocious conduct by a life devoted to a zealous and exemplary diſcharge of their duty. Perſuaded that the greater part were influenced by the pernicious advice of a few, who probably have been paid by the enemy to betray their aſſociates,—The General is happy at the lenity ſhewn in the execution of only two of the moſt guilty, after compelling the whole to an unconditional ſurrender; and he flatters himſelf that no ſimilar inſtance will hereafter diſgrace our military hiſtory. It can only be ruinous to thoſe who are mad enough to make the attempt; for lenity on any future occaſion would be criminal and inadmiſſible.

"The General, at the ſame time, preſents his thanks to Major-General Parſons, for the prudent and military diſpoſition he made; and to Lieut. Col. Hull, and the officers and men under his command, for the good conduct, addreſs and courage, with which they executed the enterprize againſt a corps of the enemy in Weſtcheſter, having burnt their barracks and a large quantity of forage, deſtroyed a bridge acroſs Haerlem river, under the protection of one of their redoubts, brought off 52 priſoners, and a number of horſes and cattle, with inconſiderable loſs, except in the death of Enſign Thompſon, of the 6th Maſſachuſetts regiment, an active and enterprizing officer. The General alſo thanks Col. Hazen, and his party, for their conduct and bravery in covering Lieut. Colonel Hull's retreat, and repelling the enemy; and Colonels Scammel and Sherman, and in general, all the officers and men of Major-General Parſons' command, for their good conduct in ſupporting the advanced corps."

The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY *are deſired to meet next Friday Evening.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the late Marſhal of the Admiralty is now ready to make diſtribution of the neat proceeds of the prize ſhip LADY MARGARET, captured by the privateer brigantines *Holker* and *Fair American*, and ſhip *General Greene*. The Agent or Agents, legally authorized by the owners, ſeamen or others, having a right to ſhare therein, are deſired to appear, and make known his or their authority to receive their reſpective dividends, within three days from the date hereof, agreeable to law.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, late Marſhal.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1781. ¶

A SILVER WATCH was found ſome time ago by THOMAS JAMES, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, which was then advertiſed at different places in ſaid townſhip; the ſaid James being now dead, the watch is in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, living at the place aforeſaid. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay reaſonable charges, and take it away. ¶ SAMUEL JAMES.

TAKEN UP, a month ago, at the upper end of Walnut and Eighth-ſtreets, A Light Coloured RED COW, with a white face, long tail, and white belly, both ears cut, top of her tail white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Feb. 12. † JOHN CROWLEY.

THE Partnerſhip of *Steiner* and *Ciſt*, of the city of Philadelphia, Printers, is ſhortly to be diſſolved; and it being neceſſary that their accounts ſhould be ſettled before the firſt day of April next, they therefore deſire all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, to ſettle and pay between this and the ſaid firſt day of April, and thoſe who have any demands againſt them are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, that the ſame may be adjuſted. STEINER and CIST.

Cheſter County, February 10, 1781.

THE Collectors of the reſpective taxes in Cheſter county are hereby requeſted to pay all the monies they are charged with, to the ſeveral Treaſurers, agreeable to the tenure of their warrants, on or before the firſt day of March next. Otherwiſe proceſs will iſſue againſt them without further notice.

ANDREW BOYD,
BENJAMIN BRANNAN,
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, } Commiſſioners.

¶

January 10, 1781.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 28th of February enſuing, unleſs ſooner diſpoſed of by private ſale,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 175 acres, ſituate in Hamilton's Bann townſhip, York county, and State of Pennſylvania, adjoining that celebrated tract of land, called Carol's Delight. Said land lies along the foot of the South Mountain, which is peculiarly advantageous, both on account of timber and range; there is about 70 acres cleared on ſaid land, 10 of which is meadow, fit for the ſcythe, a never failing ſpring, and ſtream iſſuing from it that may be eaſy converted to the purpoſe of watering 30 acres and upwards; the whole in good order. There is on the premiſes a good ſquare log houſe, double barn, and many other conveniencies too tedious to inſert.

To be ſold at the ſame time, a ſmall tract of 100 acres, adjoining the above deſcribed tract, moſt part cleared, ſome meadow cleared, and more to clear; alſo an orchard, and convenient buildings. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe both or either of the ſaid tracts before the day of public ſale, may ſee the land, and know the terms, by applying to myſelf, or any of my brothers, who live contiguous to the land. In caſe the ſale be ſuſpended till the above date, due attendance will be given by

¶ SAMUEL REID.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 28th day of February inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

TWO valuable pieces of LAND, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, lying on each ſide of the road leading to the Province-Iſland, about four miles from the city. They contain together 11 acres and 154 perches, and both incloſed with good new cedar poſt and rail fences. One piece of 6 acres and 140 perches, is exceeding rich up land, having been highly manured a few years ago. There is an excellent gate to it, and the ruins of a large barn and a pump on it. The other piece, of 5 acres and 14 perches, is all good meadow, except about half an acre adjoining the road, which is up-land, but very good. The meadow ground may be made excellent by having a drain cut through it, which may be done at a ſmall expence. A Plan of the premiſes to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe.

NOTICE is hereby given to the preſent Proprietors of the real eſtate, formerly belonging to CURTIS LEWIS, in Cheſter county, That a Meeting of the Company is appointed on THURSDAY, the eighth day of MARCH next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the houſe of *George Graham*, on the premiſes, where it is expected all thoſe who are intereſted in ſaid eſtate will attend, either perſonally or by repreſentation, as matters of the utmoſt conſequence to the Company will then come under conſideration. As ſeveral meetings have been hitherto propoſed without effect, all perſons concerned are requeſted to obſerve, that thoſe who may meet purſuant to this notice, will conſider themſelves fully authorized to enter into any meaſures reſpecting the ſame, that they may judge proper.

By Order of the Truſtees,
Feb. 5, 1781. † JOHN BEATON, Clerk.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS LOST, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Race-ſtreets, A Black Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing one Half Johannes, a Guinea, Five Pounds State Money, and about One Hundred and Twenty Continental Dollars; alſo a Liſt of Subſcribers Names to the Reading Poſt, and ſundry other Papers, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver the Book, Papers and Money to the Printers hereof, or to ISAAC CONNELY, at the corner of Race and Third-ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1781.

TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE FARM, a few miles from the city. No perſon need apply, unleſs he can be well recommended for his induſtry.

Alſo wanted to HIRE, a ſingle MAN, that underſtands Farming; he will have good wages if he is a ſuitable perſon. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite to Cherry-alley. ¶ JACOB RUSH.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery county, in the State of Maryland, on the firſt day of September laſt, A Mulattoe Slave, named BEN FENDLY, a weaver by trade, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 23 years of age, has remarkable large white eyes, a ſmall ſcar on one of his cheeks; his dreſs is unknown. He was ſuppoſed to go off with a negroe man that was brought from the Jerſeys ſome years ago, a noted villain. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, if 10 miles from home, *One Hundred Dollars*, if 20 miles *Two Hundred*, if 40 miles *Four Hundred*, if out of the State *Six Hundred Dollars*, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM LUCKETT,
at the mouth of Monocaſey.

Advertiſements omitted for want of room, will be inſerted next week.

THE very peculiar Situation of Prisoners in the Naval Department rendering it necessary, I am to request, that all and every Person or Persons, having the Charge of any Prisoners taken by the Continental Frigates, Privateers or other Vessels belonging to the United States of America, do make immediate Returns thereof to my Office at Camp, or to THOMAS BRADFORD, Esq; D. C. P. at Philadelphia. ABRAHAM SKINNER, C. G. P.

Jan. 26, 1781.

HENRY BECKER,

Living in Second-street, opposite the City Tavern, proposes to wait upon those

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

that intend to learn the

FRENCH, GERMAN

AND

ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

At their respective Houses, any hour in the day, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened by said Becker, at his Lodgings, for those that it will not suit to attend in the Day. ‡

Ready Money or good Writing Paper

Is given in exchange for clean

Linen, Cotton or Tow RAGS,

BY

BENJAMIN JANUARY,

BOOKBINDER and STATIONER, in Front-street, nearly opposite the Coffee-House.

IT is well worthy the attention of every one to save all the RAGS which may be made in their families, as by this they will have the pleasing reflection of having given their mite towards promoting a very useful and important manufactory.

He still carries on the Bookbinding business as usual, where merchants, shopkeepers and others, may have all sorts of account books make and ruled to any pattern, at the lowest rates.

He returns his most hearty thanks to all those who have been so kind as to employ him, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, which shall be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

Feb. 6, 1781. BENJAMIN JANUARY.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Universal Liberty,

BE IT KNOWN,

THAT the writer of this advertisement, wishing to extend that liberty to others he claims for himself, proposes to liberate a strong healthy Negroe MAN, in the following manner; having bought him not long since on easy terms, he means to sell him a few years to recover some part of the purchase money, and to give him his liberty at the end of this term. He is a good farmer, much inclined to drive a team and very capable of the business. Enquire of the Printers, or of William Long, Miller, at the Forks of Nethaminey, Bucks County. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Sussex county, State of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fatting cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of 100 apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Trenton. ¶ ISAAC COLLINS.

February 1, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of EMANUEL LUDWICK, in Amity township, Berks county, the 27th of April last, a dark brown MARE, about two years old, branded on the near shoulder T. W. short docked, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the charges in 31 days after the date hereof.

EMANUEL LUDWICK.

N. B. She was intended to be advertised last spring, but through negligence of the messenger the advertisement was not delivered to the Printers; and the said Ludwick not taking the papers, has but lately discovered the mistake. ¶

Easton, Northampton county, December 16, 1780.

BROKE out of the goal of this county last night, Two certain persons, committed on suspicion of Treason, to wit, JOHN WORKMAN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, marked with the small pox, and about 34 years of age: The other named JOSEPH GOODWIN, a stout young man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 24 years of age. Whoever takes up the said men and delivers them at the goal aforesaid, or any other goal on the continent, shall receive ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD, or for either of them FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, upon due proof being made to me that they are properly secured, so that they may be brought to justice. ¶ PETER EALER, Goaler.

Warwick township, Bucks county, Feb. 2, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber some time ago, a small Black COW, with a white face. The owner, by proving his property and paying the charges, may have her again, by applying to

† WILLIAM KINDELL.

IF the Gentleman who called at my house, near Octararo, in the year 1778, and gave a particular account of my Son's fall at Quebec, and what became of his property there, will be so good as favour me with a line, and inform me where he now resides, he will much oblige his most humble servant,

JOHN MACPHERSON.

*** Direct for me in Spruce-street, Philadelphia. §

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having any Demands against the Office of Lieutenant, that they do immediately produce their Accounts, with their Vouchers, to the Sub-Lieutenant that presides over the District in which they reside, or to the subscriber, in order for payment.

¶ WILLIAM COATS,

Jan. 16. Lieut. of Philadelphia County.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH WOOD,

By wholesale, in Second-street, between Market and Arch Streets, opposite the Baptist Meeting-House,

AN elegant Assortment of the newest fashioned Gilt and Plated BUTTONS;

Plated SPURS, by the Dozen or Pair; Also

A small Assortment of SADLERY, consisting of Bridle Bitts and Bradoons, Saddle and Loop Nails, Staples and Plates, &c. &c.

He has also for SALE,

Best Plated Shoe-Buckles; flowered and plain Lawns by the Piece; black Velvet and Corduroys; Green and Bohea Tea; Cheshire and Gloucester Cheese by the Hundred Weight; mould Candles by the Box; White-chapel and common Needles by the Thousand or Hundred.

Also, Wholesale and Retail,

Superfine white Cassimer, fine Brussels Lace, fine sprig'd Lawn, white and black Sattin, superfine Drab Cloth, seven quarters wide; fine white and brown Buckrams, Irish and other Linens, black and white Gauze, &c. &c. Gentlemens Travelling Pocket-Books, with Razors and other Instruments in them, Lisbon Salt.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, January 26th,* 1781.

WHEREAS the militia law of this State requires, "that the Sub-Lieutenants of the city and counties respectively shall, once in every Three Months, render an account, to their proper Lieutenant, of all monies received by them, and of their expenditures by virtue of said act, and settle and pay the balance of the same to him. And that the Lieutenant of the said city, and each county respectively, shall make out compleat accounts of all the monies received by him, and of his expenditures, and return the same to the Supreme Executive Council, once in every Six Months, and on failure of so accounting, each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect, Ten Thousand Pounds, then current money.

Resolved, That the several Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants be required to render their accounts agreeable to said act, without delay, or in failure thereof, the Attorney-General be directed to put the said act in execution against all such as shall be found delinquent, within a reasonable time from this date. *Extract from the minutes,*

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

Chester county, February 3, 1781.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of CORNELIUS SHERIFF, late of said county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested unto the subscribers, on or before the first day of May next; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to save trouble and expence. RD. HOWELL, and) Administrators.

‡ ALEXR. M'CARAHER,)

January 25, 1781

WAS taken up on the 14th of August last, in Northampton county, a dark red MARE, between 15 and 16 hands high, about 6 or 7 years old, a natural trotter, has no mark. The thief a young man, a native of Ireland, was at the same time apprehended, but has since made his escape. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and take the mare away within four weeks from the above date, otherwise she will be sold in order to discharge the expences, by the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, near the Trap.

¶ HENRY MILLER.

GENUINE English WIRE, finely polished, fit for Cotton or Wool Card Makers;

Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs, by the Dozen;

Allspice and Ground Ginger, by the Dozen;

Oil for Tanners and Curriers, by the Barrel;

Best Dumb Fish, for the Tables of Gentlemen;

ALSO,

Great VARIETY of the most excellent BOOKS, for SENTIMENTALISTS;

MAY BE HAD AT

BELL's BOOK-STORE,

Next to ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in THIRD-STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

January 30, 1781.

WAS FOUND,

In Fourth-street, above Market-street,

A SILVER WATCH.

The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to NEHEMIAH MATSON, in Chester county, Ashton township. ¶

Philadelphia, January 31, 1781.

TAYLOR and MILLER,

At their STORE in Water-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, nearly opposite the Crooked-Billet-alley,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Assortment of

DRY GOODS;

Amongst which are,

DRAB and olive coloured corduroys,
Drab, blue and black velverets,
Superfine spotted velvets,
Superfine spotted beavers,
7-8ths and yard wide checks,
Calimancoes of various colours,
Black prunella,
Black Minorque serge,
White corded dimity,
A neat assortment of sheetings and linens,
Calicoes and chintzes,
Cambricks,
Muslins and gauzes,
Scotch & stitching threads,
Blankets.

An Assortment of HARD WARE, among which are,

Knives and forks,
Large & small curteau, sham stag and buffaloe knives,
Barlow pen-knives,
Pewter spoons,
Fashionable pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles,
Mens white & yellow metal ditto,
Childrens ditto, shoe ditto,
Stock buckles,
Horse shears,
Womens sciffars of different sizes,
Hairdressers sciffars,
Beer cocks,
Brass case locks, three bolt with seven inch rings and screws complete.

ALSO

Tanners Oil; Boston Mackarel and Herrings, in barrels; West-India Rum; Spanish Sugar in boxes; Muscovado ditto in barrels; Coffee; Bohea Tea; Shot; Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads; old Jamaica Spirits; 8 by 10 Window Glass, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A LUSTY strong young *Negroe Man,* fit for town or country work, about twenty-three years of age. Enquire of the Printers.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

George Washington, Esq;

A new Impression in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennsylvania;

Poster Size, i. e. 14 Inches by 10 Inches, exclusive of the Margin;

Price TWO DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in current Money; or SIX POUNDS per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Persons going abroad.

Any Persons wanting the said Prints will apply to

CHARLES W. PEALE,

At the Corner of Third and Lombard-streets.

Delaware State, Sussex county, Jan. 13, 1781.

ABOUT the 15th of November last was lost by the subscriber, on board of a small shallop, belonging to John Clows, Esq; (James Woods, Master) being oversett in going up Delaware bay and lost, four Continental CERTIFICATES, viz. No. 1456 for 500 dollars; No. 1458 for 500 dollars; No. 2382 for 300 dollars; No. 2389 for 300 dollars; taken out by Matthew Clarkson, on the 6th of November, 1778, signed Samuel Hillegas, counterfigned by Thomas Smith, C. L. O.

¶ 6 w. WILLIAM CONWELL.

Oxford Township, Chester County, January 6, 1781.

To All whom it may Concern.

THE Subscriber was employed on the 2d instant, by a certain John Dougherty (who says that he lives at the head of Bohemia) to go an errand about 14 miles distant, to receive some money that was due to the said Dougherty, who gave the subscriber his horse, and an order to receive the money; when the subscriber came to the place where the money was due, the person was not at home, which caused him to stay longer than he expected, and in the mean time Dougherty went to a Magistrate, and proved an account against him for the said horse, amounting to Six Thousand Pounds. The subscriber forewarns all persons not to take an assignment on said account, for he intends to contend the same at law, as it was a cursed piece of villainy.

¶ DENNIS RODDAN.

FOR SALE,

BY

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,

In Third-street, between Arch and Race-streets,

A quantity of Imported HIDES, of an excellent quality; a quantity of Dressed CALF-SKINS and DEER-SKINS; and a few barrels of TANNERS and LINSEED OIL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Ground, situate on the North side of Walnut-street, 24 feet 9 inches front, and 235 feet deep, to a street called George-street (to be laid out half way between said Walnut-street and Chesnut-street, 40 feet wide) adjoining lands of James Logan.

A Pasture Lot, near Spring-Garden, containing 2 acres, adjoining lands of William Wells.

Also, a Lot situate in Germantown main-street, containing one acre and 43 square perches, 100 feet front on said main-street; now in the tenure of Daniel Lukens. All free from Ground-rent. For terms apply to ‡ 8w. RICHARD WELLS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.